



**University of  
Zurich**<sup>UZH</sup>

**Zurich Open Repository and  
Archive**

University of Zurich  
University Library  
Strickhofstrasse 39  
CH-8057 Zurich  
[www.zora.uzh.ch](http://www.zora.uzh.ch)

---

Year: 2019

---

## **Publisher Correction: On the role of ocular torsion in binocular visual matching**

Hess, Bernhard J M

Abstract: An amendment to this paper has been published and can be accessed via a link at the top of the paper.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-019-49308-5>

Posted at the Zurich Open Repository and Archive, University of Zurich

ZORA URL: <https://doi.org/10.5167/uzh-176145>

Journal Article

Published Version



The following work is licensed under a Creative Commons: Attribution 4.0 International (CC BY 4.0) License.

Originally published at:

Hess, Bernhard J M (2019). Publisher Correction: On the role of ocular torsion in binocular visual matching. Scientific Reports, 9:13266.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-019-49308-5>

# OPEN Publisher Correction: On the role of ocular torsion in binocular visual matching

Bernhard J. M. Hess

Published online: 10 September 2019

Correction to: *Scientific Reports* <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-018-28513-8>, published online 13 July 2018

This Article contains typographical errors in the Discussion section where,

“This surface of binocular corresponding points in the visual field is a quadratic surface, as already assumed by Helmholtz<sup>17</sup> hundred and fifty years ago (Fig. 8).”

should read:

“This surface of binocular corresponding points in the visual field is a quadratic surface, as already assumed by Helmholtz<sup>23</sup> hundred and fifty years ago (Fig. 8).”

Additionally,

“The iso-torsion contours on this surface (sketched for  $\pm 1^\circ$  and  $\pm 2^\circ$  torsion for each eye) cannot be obtained by intersecting it with a plane, a technique that Helmholtz used to determine his twisted cubic horopter curve<sup>17</sup>, because these curves have fractional exponents.”

should read:

“The iso-torsion contours on this surface (sketched for  $\pm 1^\circ$  and  $\pm 2^\circ$  torsion for each eye) cannot be obtained by intersecting it with a plane, a technique that Helmholtz used to determine his twisted cubic horopter curve<sup>23</sup>, because these curves have fractional exponents.”

In addition, this Article contains an error in Equation 1b.

$$\hat{g}_b = R_F \hat{d}_b R_F^{-1} = Q_b \hat{e}_1 + \{S_b \cos \xi_b + R_b \sin \xi_b\} \hat{e}_2 - \{R_b \cos \xi_a - S_b \sin \xi_b\} \hat{e}_3$$

should read:

$$\hat{g}_b = R_F \hat{d}_b R_F^{-1} = Q_b \hat{e}_1 + \{S_b \cos \xi_b + R_b \sin \xi_b\} \hat{e}_2 - \{R_b \cos \xi_b - S_b \sin \xi_b\} \hat{e}_3$$

Department of Neurology, University Hospital Zurich, Zurich, CH-8091, Switzerland. Correspondence and requests for materials should be addressed to B.J.M.H. (email: [bhess@neurolog.uzh.ch](mailto:bhess@neurolog.uzh.ch))



**Open Access** This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons license, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article's Creative Commons license and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this license, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>.

© The Author(s) 2019